S.P. C 162 judging from the Hungarian statistics, the number of women also exceeds that of the men; for example, in the eleven counties of the west and of the center the proportion is 1,060 women per 1,000 men, for the civil population (1,050 women per 1,000 men when the army /119/ is included); in the east counties the proportion is 1,097 women per 1,000 men.

In the matter of longevity, if in recent times the Czechs, in comparison with the other Slavs of Cisleithania, have the fewest children, in contrast they attain the oldest age.

The number of individuals of twenty years of age is below the average (45.7%), but that of the old people is above the average (15.6% above fifty years of age).

Married persons represent 36.5%, which is a rather high figure. Only the Russians or Ruthenians have a higher percentage in Austria. In the purely Czech areas the mortality from 1881 to 1890 was 9.58%, from 1891 to 1900, 9.9% (among the Germans, 6.64% and 9.67%), giving a yearly average of 0.97%, which is below the average of the other nationalities. For the years 1890 to 1900 the absolute increase among the Czechs was only 8.28% for 1890-1900; for Austria, 9.4%.

S.P. C 163 Therefore, the legend as to the low birth rate of the Czechs must be considered as incorrect if it is compared with that of their neighbors the Germans which from 1890 to 1900 was 36.3 for each 100 inhabitants. The Czech birthrate has decreased in relation to that of the Germans and, besides, it was never very much greater. On the other hand, among the Germans the infant death rate /120/ and the number of natural children is greater. (1)

1. Let us point out here that in Cisleithania, if the figures for 1851 are compared with those for 1900, the Slavs are increasing and the Germans are decreasing. Here is the table which has been drawn up by Mr. Zivansky and which indicates this increase. However, it must be accepted with certain reservations:

Years	1851	1857	1880	1890	1900	
Czechs	22.74	24.39	23.77	23.32	23.23	%
Poles	11.45	11.77	14.86	15.84	16.57	%
Russians	13.84	12.64	12.80	13.23	13.19	%
Slovenes	6.10	6.01	5.23	5.01	4.56	%

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Serbo-Croat.....	3.03	2.92	2.59	2.75	2.78	%

Slavs	57.18	57.73	59.25	60.15	60.44	%
Germans.....	36.12	34.71	36.75	36.95	35.78	%

(all the figures above are in percentages)

/Footnote continued from preceding page/
In Transleithania, including Croatia, M. Zivansky notes the following figures:

	1851	1880	1890	1900	
Magyars	36.5	41.2	42.8	45.4	%
Serbo-Croats.....	16.4	15.0	15.1	14.2	%
Slovaks	13.2	12.0	11.0	10.5	%
Russians.....	3.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	%
Romanians	17.0	15.4	14.9	14.5	%
Germans	10.3	12.5	12.1	11.1	%

Here it is the Slavs and Germans who are decreasing.

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Likewise, among the Slovaks, according to the official statistics, the birth rate is not so good as it is thought to be. The birth rate among the Magyars is higher than among them; and marriages are more numerous on the plain than among the poor Slovak mountaineers.

Here the birth rate depends upon well-being. On the contrary, and for the same reason, the death rate is very high among the Slovaks. In short, according to the information gathered by E. Stodola, the /121/ population increase in 1900 was in comparison with the census of 1869, that is in thirty years, among the Slovaks only 20% and among the Magyars 34%. And furthermore the population increase among the Slovaks is diminished by emigration.

S.P. C. 167

Emigration is equally fatal to the Czechs and to the Slovaks. Among the Czechs, as a result of economic conditions, it is directed toward German industrial cities, especially toward Vienna, where, naturally, they easily lose their nationality. The movement

1: Niederle--91 E-5 1911 El Slavic Peoples E16
Slovenes E F7

S.P. Sl. 163 181 167 In the matter of the birth rate during these latter years it has been very low in Carniola: between 1890 and 1900, 1.84%; the birth-rate for Austria taken all together is 9.44%. Between 1880 and 1890 the coefficient was 9.44%. For all of the Slovenes taken together the coefficient is only 1.37%.

Therefore, the development of the nation appears to be arrested. This phenomenon is due in part to denationalization, in part to emigration, and in part to inexact census figures.

S.P. Sl. 162 [illegible] From the religious viewpoint the Slovenes are almost entirely Catholics (99.9%). In respect to occupations, 75.4% devote themselves to farming, 13.4% to industry, 3.5% to trade, and 7.7% to public services.

S.P. Sl. 197 101 S 28. Differentiation.--From a linguistic viewpoint there are rather numerous differences; but they are not very deep (see what is said further along regarding the dialectology of the southern Slavs). To designate the various groups within the nation, the Slovenes usually give themselves geographic names, borrowed from their political boundaries: Kranjci (Carniolians), Primorci /145/ (people of the seacoast), Korosci (Carinthians), Goricani (Goricians), Styrians, or names of an even more local character, borrowed from the orography and the hydrography. In Styria there are singled out the Pohorianci, the Polianci of the Mura and of the Drava, the Halozanes, in Carniola the Gorenici (people from above), Dolenici (people from below), and the Notranjci who speak different dialects. To the north of the Mura, the Prekmurci (Transmurians) present an interesting type. In the northwest of Istria the Savrini or Bresavi are also pure-blooded Slovenes, as are the Berkini in the north of Istria. On the contrary the Fucki in the outskirts of the town of Buzet (Pinguente) and the Cici are Croats of the kaikavski and cakavski dialects. (1) Likewise, the White

1. Although certain philologists attach the Kaikavci of Croatia to the Slovenes, we relegate them to the next chapter; they consider themselves to be Croats.

Krainici--so called from their costume--who are settled between Kocevje and the Kupa River are also of the kaikavski dialect.

A very interesting group, particularly studied by Professor Beaudoin de Courtenay (2), is the group of Resians established in the

S.P. Cr. Sb. 161

Serbs, or a total of 1,667,377 Croats and 1,045,550 Serbs, while leaving out the Sokci, the Bunievci and the Krasovani, which the Serbian almanac, of which we have spoken above, assigned to the Serbs. The same almanac assigned to the Serbs the Catholics of Bosnia-Hercegovina (334,000). It also found 100,000 Serbs in Austrian Dalmatia.

According to these Serbian statistics, there are in Europe a maximum of 2,300,000 Croats. But the Croats figure otherwise, and in assigning to themselves the Bosnian, Bunievci, and Krasovani Catholics, they arrive at a total of 2,700,000 for Europe. Since statistics in Croatia and /166/ in Cisleithania make no distinction between the two nationalities, it is impossible to make any positive statement.

The Academician Jagic (1) secured from the patriarchate of

1. Formerly professor at the University of Vienna, corresponding member of the Academie des Inscriptions. For his works see the Journal des Lavants for 1908.

Karlovci official data from which he concluded that the number of Orthodox Serbs of Hungary and Croatia is 1,149,314. This total comes within about 100,000 of being what the Hungarian statistics have indicated.

S.P. Cr. Sb. 163

The increase of the Serbs and the Croats in Hungary, as far as we may judge from the statistics, is taking place in a very unequal manner. It is in Istria that the Croats have the lowest birth rate; they are withdrawing before the Italians. (2) In 1851, they made up 57.36%

2. One must never forget that the official censuses are made up to the benefit of the Italians and consequently are unfavorable to the Croats.

of the population; in 1906, this figure fell to 42.58%. In contrast, the Croats of Dalmatia, who were numbered at 378,676 in 1851, had increased to a total of 562,000 in 1900. They represented 96.1% of the total population a half-century ago. Today they represent 96.6%.

For the decade ending in1890, the increase in Istria was 8.64%; in Dalmatia, 12.58%. If we consider only the national group, we find the Serbo-Croats of Austria /167/ an increase of 10.3% in ten years, or 1.03% per year. This is, after the Poles, the highest rate in the Empire. In Croatia and in Slavonia, the gross increase was 1.04%;

1: Niederle--105 E-5 1911 E16 Slavic Peoples E16
Serbs EF6
Croats EF4

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the net increase 0.98%.

In the Kingdom of Serbia, the rate, for a period of ten years, was still greater; gross total, 14.8%, net total, 14.2%, otherwise speaking, the birth rate exceeded the death rate by 1.48%. During these latter years, one notes a much more considerable increase but it results from the large number of migrations of persons fleeing from the Turkish territory. The same may be said for Bosnia and Hercegovina, where, as a result of immigration, an abnormal increase was produced at the end of the last century (from 1879 to 1895, 2.15% on an average). Between 1901 and 1904, the increase was only 0.95% per year.

In the north, the Croats and the Serbs are threatened by the Magyars in Hungary and by the Germans in Croatia. The Magyars and the Germans are greatly increasing in number in Croatia. In the space of ten years, from 1880 to 1890, the Serbo-Croats in this province increased by 12.23%, the Germans by 41.3%, the Magyars by 66.1%. In the years 1890 to 1900, the Slavs increased by 8.96%, the Germans by 13.12%, the Magyars by 36.3%. Thus, between 1880 and 1900, the relative number /168/ of Slavs decreased from 90.48% to 87.22%; that of the Germans increased from 4.4% to 5.53%, that of the Magyars from 2.19% to 3.74%.

000 This state of affairs is not yet very serious, but nevertheless it gives rise to concern about the future.

S.P. Cr. Sl. 167

The Serbs and the Croats should agree to resist with a common front, all the more as their birth rate is weak, weaker in the areas inhabited solely by them than in the areas with mixed population and as they are constantly diminished by emigration. Between 1880 and 1900 this took away from them more than 100,000 souls and in these recent times the Croats have emigrated in rather large numbers into the two sections of America.

S.P. Sl. 795 162

We have already pointed out the decrease in the numbers of Serbs in the area of Novi Pazar and Kosovo. Alongside the Orthodox Serbs there are to be found today in this zone many Albanianized Mohammedan Serbs--notably of the tribes of the Gash and of the Berish, also 6,000 Cherkessians who settled there in the years 1858-1862. In this zone there are no Turks properly speaking.

S.P. [563]

S.P. Cr. Sb. 163 In Serbia, the number of births is 44.45 per 1,000; in Croatia, 44.18; in Damatia, 38.39; in Istria 37.43. In Bulgaria the rate is only 36.36. But if we take into consideration only the legal marriages, we ascertain that for every 1,000 women there were 290 births at Gorica, 273 in Istria, 257 in Dalmatia, 215 in Serbia (same figure in Bulgaria). This is a relatively low birth rate, and, in Serbia and Croatia, the lowest in Europe. Thus it seems that the large number of births depends only upon the number of marriages and not upon fecundity.

S.P. Cr. Sb. 165 /171/ According to Vrbanic the death rate is 30.24 per 1,000 in Croatia, 27.79 in Istria, 27.16 at Gorica, 25.67 in Serbia, 24.38 in Dalmatia. (It is only 18.00 in Bulgaria). The death rate is then higher in Serbia than in Bulgaria. In Bulgaria, in fact, far fewer infants died during their first year (8.3% only, 16.3% in Serbia, 15.4% in Dalmatia, 21.2% in Croatia). The rate of increase through births is, then, 1.83% for Bulgaria, 1.87% for Serbia, 1.4% for Dalmatia, 1.39% for Croatia, 0.98% for Gorica, 0.96% for Istria, which gives an average for the southern Slavs of 1.57%.

S.P. Cr. Sb. 162 795 Religion is one of the principal marks which distinguish the Croats from the Serbs: the Croats are Catholics, the Serbs Orthodox and Mohammedans. But this is not an absolute indication. There are Orthodox who consider themselves to be Croats. Thus the latest Croat statistics give 2,075 more Orthodox than the Serbs who were enumerated (616,518 Orthodox against 614,543 Serbs). And there also are numerous Catholics who consider themselves to be Serbs or who are claimed by the Serbs. Such are, for example, the Catholics of Dubrovnik (Ragusa) and of the Gulf of Kotor (Cattaro), or the Sokci, the Bunievci and the Krasovani of Hungary.

In the Kingdom of Serbia, Serb means Orthodox. There are 98.7% Orthodox, /172/ 0.40% Catholic, 0.60% Mohammedan. In 1895 there were 548,632 Serbian Mohammedans in Bosnia-Hercegovina (that is 34.9% of the population). But it must be stated that they are decreasing through emigration. Official statistics have, between 1883 and 1905, given 32,625 emigrants of whom 30,434 were Mohammedan. In Bosnia and Hercegovina there were reported 637,246 Orthodox (that is 42.9% of the total population), and 334,142 (21.3%) Catholic. (1)

S.P. Cr. Sb. [167]

1. In Bosnia-Hercegovina the Mohammedans are in the majority at Saraievo and in 12 districts, the Orthodox in 25, the Catholics

000 work of Vrbanic, who goes back to the census of 1888.

S.P. B. 163 [162] He[1] presents the following results:

Among the Bulgars the number of men is 1,000 for every 965 women; the males show an excess of births of 54.2%; the ratio between single persons to married persons is for men, 53%; for women 41.9% (4.4% widowers). The birth rate is 36.36 per 1,000; it is below that of the Serbs; on the contrary, the death rate is less than among these, only 18. (compare the figures given above in Section 31). In Bulgaria S.P. B. [165] very few infants die during the first year. They have the lowest infant mortality of any among the South-Slavs /203/ (8.3% only, against 15.4% in Dalmatia, 16.3% in Serbia, 21.2% in Croatia). As a result of this peculiarity, the coefficient of the excess of births over deaths is, if Jirecek is to be believed, as favorable as in Serbia, it represents 1.83. For the years 1881-1887, Sarafov found an increase of 1.85 (during this period there were born 100 boys for 89.7 girls); for the period 1890-1900, the coefficient was, it seems, slightly less. More recently, Iurkevich suggested the figure of 1.5 for the north of Bulgaria and of 1.2 for the south.

S.P. B. 161 According to Popov, the population density is 38.8 inhabitants per square kilometer.

S.P. B. 795 From the religious viewpoint the Bulgars belong to the Eastern Orthodox Church. They have a church of their own whose head, called The Exarch, lives at Orta-koi (now Ivailovgrad) near Constantinople. Along with the Orthodox majority, one finds two dissident groups. The first of these is the Catholic Bulgars, or Paulitians (Pavlikiani). They speak the eastern dialect and live in the districts of Nikopol, of Svishtov, in seven villages in the outskirts of Plovdiv (Philippopolis). There is also a Catholic community at Berdavski Geran, near Byala Slatina, and another, that of Gostilia, near Oryakhovo (district of Vratsa). All of them originated in the region of Plovdiv or Philippopolis, which was formerly their center. They formerly composed a whole series of communities between Plovdiv and /204/ Nikopol. It is from these that there came the colonies of Bulgars who settled in Hungary (Vinga, Besenov), and who are Catholics.

S.P. B. 795 101 Another rather sizeable section is composed of the Bulgars who, under Turkish domination, embraced Islam. They are called Pomaks.

[1] [i.e. Vrbanic, op. cit. 116, p. 125--Analyst]

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186* 175 From the external point of view, Czechoslovakia remained within the orbit of the Soviet power, on which, henceforth, depended her security and her conception of the balance of power in Europe.

But the maintenance of national unity, the agreement of parties, the conciliatory realism which they brought to the control of the State, revealed a spirit of discipline and a maturity such as could not, at that time, have been found in any other Slavonic State. Perhaps we must give equal praise to the clearsightedness with which M. Benes, in his Christmas message for 1946, denounced the weaknesses and the blemishes which still remained to be eliminated from the régime; how many other countries might have profited by his warning!

'In all political parties there lurk elements that are bad, morally tainted; products of the great wars and of the revolutionary periods. Such individuals must disappear from our political life. We must wean our young people from tendencies to indiscipline, to idleness, to immorality in relations between the sexes. We must combat the growing scourge of alcoholism, the black market, and clandestine trade. We must encourage a •[163] family policy; whereas, in 1938, the excess of births over deaths was 80,000, in 1945 it is only 7,828'.

642 175 Elected for two years, the new Constituent Assembly met for the first time on June 18.[1] The next day it acclaimed Edward Benes as President of the Republic, in that same Vladislas Hall where he had been elected for the first time, in 1935. The Government, constituted on the following July 2, was presided over by M. Clement Gottwald, Leader of the Czech Communist Party. It included six Czech Communists, three Czech Social Democrats, four Socialists of the Benes Party, four Czech Catholics, five Slovak Democrats.

648 In the next chapter the reader will find an outline of the religious problem, seen from the angle of the Orthodox offensive. Faithful to their pre-war tradition, Czechoslovak official circles renewed with the Vatican relations which they did their utmost to render as trusting as possible, in spite of the agnosticism of the régime and its Hussite sympathies. The first chargé d'affaires to the Holy See, Dr. Schwarzenberg, was appointed in January, 1946. Since the previous autumn, the Vatican had already been represented in Prague; in March, Mgr. Ritter was

1 [1946 -- Analyst]